STROMBUS (CANARIUM) WILSONI *NEW SPECIES* FROM THE INDO-PACIFIC

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Strombus wilsoni Abbott, *new species*

(Pl. 328, figs. 1-3)

Range — East Africa and Australia to Fiji.

Remarks — A small, inch-long *Strombus* has been recently collected in several widely scattered parts of the Indo-Pacific, which appears to be a new sympatric relative of the well-known S. *mutabilis* Swainson [p. 09-900] and S. *microurceus* (Kira, 1959) [p. 09-899]. This species is rare in Zanzibar and Fiji, but is moderately common off the coast of Western Australia in water from 1 to 23 fathoms in depth.

Strombus wilsoni is characterized by 5 to 7 equal-sized, elongate, short, rounded nodules on the shoulder of the last half of the body-whorl, by the squarish penultimate whorl which bears about 20 neat, elongate, smooth riblets, and by a columella which is smooth and whitish at the center. The base of the columella bears 7 to 10 minute brownish to purple-brown teeth. S. *microurceus* differs in having the interior half of the columella colored purple-brown, and in having a blue-green splotch on the shoulder of the last whorl just below the suture and just behind the apertural varix. S. *mutabilis* differs in having no nodules immediately behind the upper part of the apertural varix, and in having a white-striped columella.

This species is named after the Australian malacologist, Dr. Barry Wilson, and also after Mr. Wilson Darwin of Philadelphia.

Description — Adult shell 18 to 28 mm. (about an inch) in length, solid, elongate-quadrate, noduled and mottled with light yellow-brown. Whorls 8 or 9. Nuclear whorls 3, glassy, smooth, translucent lavender or whitish and bulimoid in shape. Postnuclear whorls glossy, minutely malleated and with a small but distinct subsutural cord. The spire has about 9 to 11 tan, former varices. Penultimate whorl square-shouldered, with about 15 to 22 minute, elongate, axial riblets. Body-whorl rounded and smooth on the parietal side, but bears 5 to 7

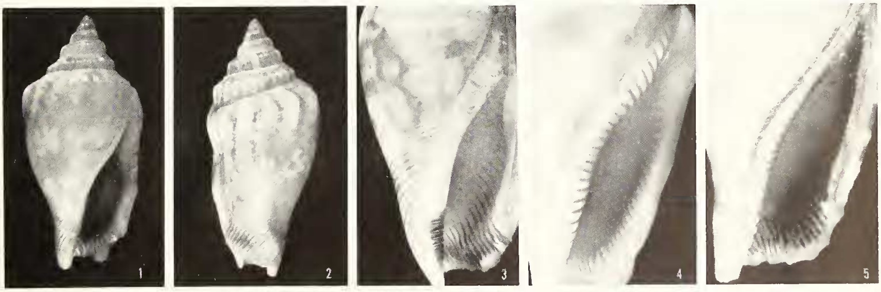

Plate 328. *Strombus wilsoni* Abbott, *new species*, Figs. 1, 2, paratype, 23 fathoms, off Legendre Island, Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia, 1960. W.A. Museum no. 847-66, 22.1 mm. Fig. 3, apertural view of holotype from Zanzibar. ANSP no. 253088. Total length: 22.2 mm. Fig. 4, *Strombus mutabilis* Swainson, showing columellar sculpturing. Fig. 5, *Strombus microurceus* (Kira), showing columellar sculpturing.

equal-sized, short, rounded, elongate nodules at the shoulder on the last half of the whorl. Varix behind the outer lip is swollen and spirally threaded. Columella whitish to tan, smooth at the center and bounded above and below by minute tan to purplish teeth. Interior of aperture with numerous, raised, wavy, brown to purple lirae or threads. The aperture is narrowly constricted at its posterior end. Stromboid notch rather shallow and near the base of the outer lip. Color of shell whitish to cream, with red-brown to tan maculations and spiral rows of small, sparse, brown or white dots. Periostracum very thin and translucent. Operculum stromboid, barely arching, light-brown, and with 10 to 12 small, sharp serrations.

Measurements (mm.) —

length	width	no. whorls	
22.3	10.1	8	holotype; Zanzibar
28.4	13.5	9	paratype; Zanzibar
23.7	11.5	8	paratype; Legendre Id.
22.2	10.5	8	paratype; Legendre Id.
19.5	9.0	7	paratype; Legendre Id.
18.4	9.5	7	paratype; Nandi Bay, Fiji

Types and Records — The type locality is Zanzibar. The holotype is in ANSP no. 253088. Paratypes come from: ZANZIBAR: 8 fms., fine grass and shell bottom, 1.5 miles W.S.W. of Ras Mungwe. Feb. 20, 1960; A. J. Ostheimer, 3rd, V. Orr (Maes) and Richard Thorington, coll. (ANSP 212695). WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 23 fms., off Legendre Island, Dampier Archipelago (Western Australian Mus. 847-66); low tide, Eaglehawk Island (W.A. Mus. 840-66); 14 fms., 14 miles west of Eaglehawk Island (W.A. Mus. 838-66); 6-10 fms., west of Flat Island, near Onslow (W.A. Mus. 851-66; ANSP). Paratypes also in B. P. Bishop Mus.

Strombus rugosus Sowerby, 1825

(Pl. 20, figs. 11, 12; p. 09-840)

Range — Fiji, the Ellice, Samoan and Tonga Islands.

Remarks — I concur with Cernohorsky (1965, p. 5) that this taxon should be considered as a species, rather than as a subspecies of *erythrinus* Dillwyn, 1817 (see p. 09-909), since it has now been shown that the two forms co-exist without seeming hybridization. New Fijian records of *rugosus* are added below.

I do not think it wise to consider the New Caledonian populations of *erythrinus* as subspecifically different from those of Fiji or other neighboring islands, since many New Caledonian species possess darker colors, stronger sculptural features, and greater average sizes, probably due to environmental conditions.

Since the appearance of my 1962 monograph on *Strombus* (Indo-Pacific Mollusca, vol. 1, no. 2), three other species have been recorded from Fiji by Cernohorsky (1965): *S. labiosus* Wood, 1828, *S. thersites* Swainson, 1823, and *S. haemastoma* Sowerby, 1842.

Synonymy —

1962 *Strombus erythrinus* subsp. *rugosus* Sowerby, Abbott, Indo-Pacific Mollusca, 1, no. 2, p. 81 [09-909].

1965 *Strombus rugosus* Sowerby, Cernohorsky, Records of the Fiji Museum, 1, no. 1, p. 5 (type locality designated: Viti Levu, Fiji).

Records — FIJI: 20-30 ft. Namotu Id., Vanua Levu Id. (A. Jennings, 1962), Wading Id., Viti Levu Id. (A. Jennings, 1962); beach, Tivoa Id., N.W. of Viti Levu Id. (A. Jennings, 1961). All ANSP. Common on sand and algae substrate, 0-100 ft.; also sand pockets on coral reef flats (fide Cernohorsky, 1965, p. 5).

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